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Ein Kampf um Rom

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## Introduction

One of the most important recent studies of the most famous epoch in the world's history is the "Latter-day movement" or restoration of lost tribes. This took place during the middle of the 19th century. The tragic struggle between the followers of the most migrated nations, and the rising Roman Empire is the subject of Sir John's "The Roman Empire" work which deals almost exclusively with historical characters.

In the following pages, this work is discussed first in regard to the author's fidelity to history, not only in point of accurate statement of facts and description of characters, but also in their relation in fact to the life in which they lived; secondly, it is considered as a literary product, and lastly, the author's purpose and the value of the work is stated.





# Chapter I

## History of the Goths.

Origin. - Successive migrations. - The divisions into two nations. - Longest. - Character and rule of Ostrogothic Kings. - Struggles. - Decline and its causes. - Extinction.

Note. The sketch of Gothic history here given is on its all unimpaired statement by individual historians, and agrees at every point with all reliable authors, including those named in his "Synopsis der Germanen" and his outline of their history, "Prolegomena zur Geschichte der Germanen" (Regel, p. 45).

Two things are necessary in order to understand the historical importance of the Goths in history. The most first place is the time from which in the history of the Goths. It must then be briefly reviewed the origin of the Goths, their migrations, successes, struggles, decline and final extinction as a nation.

Goths ruled from the beginning of the Migration until the barbarian invasions, which began the reconstructive period. The ancient world had to fall to pieces before young nations could be built. It is easy to understand that the fall of the Capitol was a logical result. The



32  
year of the movement that the Christian i-  
deal had necessarily to make enormous num-  
bers - the others too completely ignored.

The Goths were by far the most impor-  
tant among all the tribes contributing to the  
disintegration of the Roman Empire. Reput-  
able historians state in diametrically oppo-  
site views concerning the origin of this people,  
some holding that they descended southward  
by Europe from Scandinavia and others that  
they migrated north-west from the Baltic. The  
former says emphatically that the latter are  
never mentioned. Scandinavian chroniclers state  
that the Goths were a colony of Gothins migrat-  
ing from the borders of the Black Sea and the Cas-  
pian at a time variously placed but from B.C.  
to 1000 B.C. (1) According to their own traditions,  
their home was in Scandinavia; thence, crossing  
the Baltic, they had in good succession to the  
coasts of the Baltic, through the Sarmatian  
forest to the Danube, again to the Rhine, then to the  
Rhone and lastly, to the Black Sea. Their warriors  
soon became known even across the Bosphorus in  
Asia Minor. (2) Certain it is that they first  
entered the historic stage in Asia Minor in the  
time of Alexander the Great. (3)

(1) Hittler, p. 27. (2) Ibid., p. 4. (3) Ibid., p. 27.





Soon after their migration to Central Europe the Gothic nation became divided into the East and West Goths (Ostrogoths and Visigoths), the former ruled by the Huns, the latter by the several Gothic tribes, notably the Gepids, the Thuringians, the Rugians, the Sarmatians, and the Avars, who at different times more or less subjected the Gothic nation.

While on the banks of the Danube, the Goths, who had become Christians even earlier than the Romans, made rapid beginnings in intellectual culture. Their mental growth was soon checked, however, upon them by the burden of the invasion of the Huns, coming in dense, wave-like masses from the north. The Germanic tribes, great numbers of whom were pushed westward and southward, in their turn dispossessed natives of France, Spain, Portugal and the northern countries of Africa. The Goths were thus impelled by this pressure of the Huns to take temporary and forcible possession of parts both of the eastern and western Roman Empires. Successive Roman Emperors in succession struggled in vain against these "barbarians"; notably Licinius, Constantine and Valentinian in a great battle in 251 A.D. The Emperor Maximian finally made peace with the Goths and ceded Thrace to them in 270 A.D. (4) (C. Dawson, p. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 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420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 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1182, 1183, 1184, 1185, 1186, 1187, 1188, 1189, 1190, 1191, 1192, 1193, 1194, 1195, 1196, 1197, 1198, 1199, 1200, 1201, 1202, 1203, 1204, 1205, 1206, 1207, 1208, 1209, 1210, 1211, 1212, 1213, 1214, 1215, 1216, 1217, 1218, 1219, 1220, 1221, 1222, 1223, 1224, 1225, 1226, 1227, 1228, 1229, 1230, 1231, 1232, 1233, 1234, 1235, 1236, 1237, 1238, 1239, 1240, 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244, 1245, 1246, 1247, 1248, 1249, 1250, 1251, 1252, 1253, 1254, 1255, 1256, 1257, 1258, 1259, 1260, 1261, 1262, 1263, 1264, 1265, 1266, 1267, 1268, 1269, 1270, 1271, 1272, 1273, 1274, 1275, 1276, 1277, 1278, 1279, 1280, 1281, 1282, 1283, 1284, 1285, 1286, 1287, 1288, 1289, 1290, 1291, 1292, 1293, 1294, 1295, 1296, 1297, 1298, 1299, 1300, 1301, 1302, 1303, 1304, 1305, 1306, 1307, 1308, 1309, 1310, 1311, 1312, 1313, 1314, 1315, 1316, 1317, 1318, 1319, 1320, 1321, 1322, 1323, 1324, 1325, 1326, 1327, 1328, 1329, 1330, 1331, 1332, 1333, 1334, 1335, 1336, 1337, 1338, 1339, 1340, 1341, 1342, 1343, 1344, 1345, 1346, 1347, 1348, 1349, 1350, 1351, 1352, 1353, 1354, 1355, 1356, 1357, 1358, 1359, 1360, 1361, 1362, 1363, 1364, 1365, 1366, 1367, 1368, 1369, 1370, 1371, 1372, 1373, 1374, 1375, 1376, 1377, 1378, 1379, 1380, 1381, 1382, 1383, 1384, 1385, 1386, 1387, 1388, 1389, 1390, 1391, 1392, 1393, 1394, 1395, 1396, 1397, 1398, 1399, 1400, 1401, 1402, 1403, 1404, 1405, 1406, 1407, 1408, 1409, 1410, 1411, 1412, 1413, 1414, 1415, 1416, 1417, 1418, 1419, 1420, 1421, 1422, 1423, 1424, 1425, 1426, 1427, 1428, 1429, 1430, 1431, 1432, 1433, 1434, 1435, 1436, 1437, 1438, 1439, 1440, 1441, 1442, 1443, 1444, 1445, 1446, 1447, 1448, 1449, 1450, 1451, 1452, 1453, 1454, 1455, 1456, 1457, 1458, 1459, 1460, 1461, 1462, 1463, 1464, 1465, 1466, 1467, 1468, 1469, 1470, 1471, 1472, 1473, 1474, 1475, 1476, 1477, 1478, 1479, 1480, 1481, 1482, 1483, 1484, 1485, 1486, 1487, 1488, 1489, 1490, 1491, 1492, 1493, 1494, 1495, 1496, 1497, 1498, 1499, 1500, 1501, 1502, 1503, 1504, 1505, 1506, 1507, 1508, 1509, 1510, 1511, 1512, 1513, 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1680, 1681, 1682, 1683, 1684, 1685, 1686, 1687, 1688, 1689, 1690, 1691, 1692, 1693, 1694, 1695, 1696, 1697, 1698, 1699, 1700, 1701, 1702, 1703, 1704, 1705, 1706, 1707, 1708, 1709, 1710, 1711, 1712, 1713, 1714, 1715, 1716, 1717, 1718, 1719, 1720, 1721, 1722, 1723, 1724, 1725, 1726, 1727, 1728, 1729, 1730, 1731, 1732, 1733, 1734, 1735, 1736, 1737, 1738, 1739, 1740, 1741, 1742, 1743, 1744, 1745, 1746, 1747, 1748, 1749, 1750, 1751, 1752, 1753, 1754, 1755, 1756, 1757, 1758, 1759, 1760, 1761, 1762, 1763, 1764, 1765, 1766, 1767, 1768, 1769, 1770, 1771, 1772, 1773, 1774, 1775, 1776, 1777, 1778, 1779, 1780, 1781, 1782, 1783, 1784, 1785, 1786, 1787, 1788, 1789, 1790, 1791, 1792, 1793, 1794, 1795, 1796, 1797, 1798, 1799, 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803, 1804, 1805, 1806, 1807, 1808, 1809, 1810, 1811, 1812, 1813, 1814, 1815, 1816, 1817, 1818, 1819, 1820, 1821, 1822, 1823, 1824, 1825, 1826, 1827, 1828, 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2



After a century of conquest, the British  
was lost to the Celtic, who, with his own army,  
took possession of the island in 410 A.D.

The British circumstances were the result  
of the withdrawal of the Romans, leaving  
standing from the Roman to the north coast of  
Spain. This was not a great power, but it was  
into the hands of the Saxons in Britain, (the first  
mentioned 449 A.D.), who, by the conquest, the  
new Celtic population, founded several  
manic Kingdoms in Britain.

The second conquest of the Huns, under  
Attila, "The Scourge of God", began with it  
not nearly so successful as the first. The Hun  
war and bloodshed to Germany, Gaul,  
Italy. So mixed were the signs. This was the  
first of a series of attacks that, in the decisive battle  
of Châlons 451 A.D., the Romans fought against  
the Huns, living at the time. With the  
death of Attila, shortly after, the power of the  
Huns fell. This campaign of Attila marks  
the final separation of the Celtic  
and Germanic. The fortunes of the latter  
must now turn.

In 456 A.D., Clodion, (Clodion was the  
of certain independent Celtic tribes, the  
515 A.D. 7.52.





and they were... of the...  
a... of...  
... of...  
... from 4,200...  
held wholly in...  
allocments of land. This was refused. Then...  
ing Alaric's... they...  
... for themselves one third of the...  
lands and made Alaric ruler of....

After this... years, the power of the  
Goths... under the sword of Theodoric,  
the Ostrothric King of the House of...  
The invasion of... on the part of the Ostro-  
goths in 487 A.D. was the result of...  
... by the Byzantine court. The Emperor...  
wished to remove the possibly dangerous...  
from the... of the... since their  
... race were there too near to Constantinople  
for comfort. He also wished to prevent  
Alaric from usurping the... in...  
His idea was that Theodoric should...  
for the Emperor and accept... the...  
... of royal....

After a... several years, Theodoric  
in 473 A.D. took... Alaric...  
... invited to a... in....



The other almost came out of the story itself. It was a  
Christian, a vigorous, determined man, but a  
man of his time. He desired to see all nations  
brought into a unit of power, that should control  
the world to the centrifugal force of the  
people, because too great. Seeing the influence  
which a man, like him, could have in the world,  
it is not that they might more easily stand  
with the Romans. He was not to be found  
in a war and a peace nation. To this man  
colonization was the system the lands just to be  
from the possession of the Romans and the  
the Romans as little as possible. He, too, however,  
did not take kindly to the same  
isolation. They adopted little from their  
neighbors except their vices. These were  
with the will to climb to the top and  
make a new part of the world strong and  
rich. The thing met out that justice to both  
and Roman alike in accordance with the  
national customs of each. It is generally  
that whatever were the conditions in the  
government, were decided in favor of the  
and that the ruler, however in mind and  
interests, of all classes of his subjects. That of  
government has everywhere pointed to the









confusion, and the state of affairs.

Theodosius, in addition to the above, was  
injection of the very popular interest in the  
threat, committed the one who had been  
more; he executed the sons of the  
summarizes on suspicion, a conspiracy to  
store the power to the Romans. This  
was established too late. Remains for the  
Justinian, history has not, which occurred  
in 526 A.D.

The Fall of the Gothic empire within the  
Theodoric. After the death of Theodoric, the  
empire fell into the hands of the  
in that year. (6) In that year, the state  
that is, the state of the empire, the  
state for the present, and to all his subjects  
without delay.

On his deathbed, Theodoric divided his  
kingdom between his two sons, the  
Theodoric, a son of his, and his son  
and sister in law, and his son  
father. His mother, the queen, was  
resent. Her position was in a very  
one. The trial in the state of the  
course between the disappointed Romans and  
disloyal Goths. The latter, in fact, expected  
to the state, and



now locating the scene. The young man, it  
will be perceived, to be sure, to the right, and  
pretend to show their rulers, in all respects, and  
had a strong King, but the young man is  
and maintaining a right hand upon the  
scout from the door. Recognizing in the  
this seditious movement the head of the  
familiar long of power to the right, away  
the removal, so secretly, that they get them  
to death. This was the first of the  
son's death, the Queen, going to position  
were made in a room, that the  
male child, so, so, with the first to slip  
ulation that she retained all the male power.  
This step caused her destruction. The  
count of his evil character, the death was  
early obvious to the world, and it  
The commission of the assassination, by  
of relatives of the young man, whose  
part he hoped to gain by thus giving it  
opportunity for revenge. In the  
time of passage for the young man, who  
and now saw his opportunity. On the  
of moving forward, then he went  
into the room, and the young man, who  
and the young man, the first to see.















In many of our battles, the  
time would have been wasted if the  
Chinese soldiers, they had fought as  
eleven persons to one. Their success was  
various. They had again struggled long and at  
last successfully against the Chinese. They  
before they had to take the fight against the  
sins, felt while bravely fighting against the  
forces. After his death, part of the  
interest the services of the Emperor. The rest  
were handicapped, and some of his sons, were  
driven across the Alps with wives and children  
and disappeared from the sight of historians.  
A thousand men, under some of our  
allies in the old Roman and the Silesian  
year longer but finally took service in the  
horses in preference to working in the  
smoke, who were then consuming the  
perishes the nation.

The above is a mere sketch of the history  
of this nation. The reader who studies the  
titled account of many historians will find that  
the following causes combined to effect the  
downfall not to say annihilation of the  
race:

1. Improper use of numbers, the



# Factors in the

- 1- 1- 2- 3- 4- 5- 6-
- 1- 2- 3- 4- 5- 6-
- 1- 2- 3- 4- 5- 6-
- 1- 2- 3- 4- 5- 6-
- 1- 2- 3- 4- 5- 6-
- 1- 2- 3- 4- 5- 6-









Though each of these is an individual character,  
I would have been at the same time the most  
determining the conduct of the nation,  
in accordance, not with our people's interests,  
but with the author's interpretation.

Book I, "sordonic" opens by describing  
political meetings between men of two or three  
different clans and parties. These conversations  
center with the conditions and mutual attitudes  
of the two secretly hostile races. First comes  
Hildar, Hildar, "Hildar and his  
leaders" the folks, meet at night in a  
temple to discuss, in view of the fearful  
deathly sordonic, the future of their nation.  
Be a solemn oath administered according to  
old heathen rites by Hildar and one of  
his three sons, these men bind themselves to  
sacrifice all - wife, child, family, property,  
and life itself - for the good and welfare  
of their nation.

The second meeting, held in the outer  
councils at home, gives the details of a conspiracy  
against the folks of which the  
outland is suspicious. There, the  
hope is to be made that no one of the Council  
of the folks. See also the...



At length, after many long and anxious  
a month and a half, the king, who had been  
a course of illness and a state of great  
distress, was at length able to get up.  
At the close of the meeting he announced  
that Theodoric's intention was that he would  
the wish to leave it to him; however, he had  
to Rome. He took along with him a great  
of the East of Ravenna and a great  
all of the death of Theodoric. In connection  
with old Hildebrand, the king's chief adviser,  
to his removal from the unjust execution of  
Boethius and Symmachus and of the removal  
of Odovacar. He then discloses his anxiety con-  
cerning the future of his kingdom, showing  
a clear understanding of its internal weak-  
ness and the plans of its numerous enemies.  
Meanwhile, his daughter and adviser of  
Theodoric, appoints Euthar as the  
Ruler of the City of Rome. He is devoted  
tire devotion to the royal family. Euthar,  
(then a youth as a manly youth, handsome  
and his sister Maternus, so named  
Connecting doors being thrown open The-  
odoric gives his last commands and the  
assembly of Gothic and Roman leaders to be





loyal to me success, given to who  
me to keep my good friend with the Emperor.

Book II. was for its subject, the reign of  
Titularia. C. the first of all proceeded to  
the journey of the Roman world to their capital  
ator, who were anxious not but taking care  
under the tutelage. He perceived that  
that he was really true to their interests. The  
Roman people, believing in the superiority  
dom of his true having allayed the suspicions  
of the Goth: so under his influence, they  
all their own interests, and making  
for successful operations. To this end, a  
religious work was done, that of strengthening  
the Emperor, so as to be able to show himself  
an invincible power. This occupied time  
and thought, and thousands of men  
the project, and in itself, for various reasons.

The secret plan of C. the first was, first  
all to become strong enough to control  
by the Romans themselves; then to train  
himself an invincible army, whose first  
work should be to crush the Goth and  
Italy; next he would move upon Paris and  
overthrow the Visigothic power; by  
and the Eastern Empire would be left



... at the ... the ...  
to the ... , ... , ...  
included ... , ...  
would ... the ...  
history, ...  
ing ... the ...  
... I ... it, ...  
whole ... . so this ...  
... and ... too ...  
tools, for which ...  
their ... and ...

In order to rid himself of ...  
... to become ...  
the ... of ... , ...  
ana, widow of ... , to take her ...  
the ... to the ...  
... the scenes so ...  
write ... to ...  
... with the ...  
to ... to ...  
... to have the ...  
... of ...  
... from a ...  
...  
... of the ...



is much to be desired in the story. The  
"Lamentation" is the last of the series in  
Book III. She is represented as falling com-  
pletely under the influence of Cethegus, sta-  
nizing his plans and even by the influence  
of the nobles to the advantage. However, of course,  
she is made to have the three most  
powerful of the chief assassins. She  
even induces her to place her name at the  
of the list of "Roman Liberts," as the com-  
pilers called them. The latter show them-  
selves unwilling to be ruled by a woman and  
demand that, instead of Romans, she take  
counsellors many of her own race, in part,  
and much power into their hands. At this  
point two messengers announce the death  
of Justinus and that he has the permission of  
the Emperor, Justinian, which she accepts.

At the suggestion of Cethegus the  
chiefs have been widely scattered on various  
pretexts of duty. A charming picture is  
of a visit made by Vitigis to his wife and child.  
This affords opportunity for describing the  
household of a Goth, which is terminated by  
Roman customs and also the manner of





entirely Roman in feeling and in a noble  
neighbor.

Scipio at Naples, among the surrounding  
social circles of the house, by becoming the friend  
of the adopted son, Julius Sabinus.  
Scipio also was the lover of Lavinia, daughter  
of a noble Roman of the old style, a true patri-  
ot but not a politician. About the same  
time, the young girl enters into friendly rela-  
tions with an elegant and her daughter Lavinia.

At a dinner party in honor of C. the  
given at Rome by a young patrician, a  
speaker, who makes the acquaintance of sev-  
eral conspiring patriots of the latter class  
and a picture of Roman society as very  
contrasted with the stern simplicity of Lavinia's.

Other typical scenes show, for instance,  
C. in discussion with his advisors, reveal-  
ing to us the secret motives for his political  
acts. Again, the Lavinia appears in all her  
lovely, childishness and in various indi-  
rect ways controls the course of events, ac-  
tively opposing her husband's friends when  
they cross her views. She persuades  
to send Sabinus to his old schoolmaster's house,  
that he may thus win the Roman people to



his side, Petros is anxious to get out of the  
with a number of friends, and appears to be  
the King's army against the Goths, being by a  
der of their mother. In return, the Queen is  
permitted to transfer her rights over the  
of this nation and its state, to her son.  
Shortly, however, the Queen, the King's  
husband, and a number of his friends, find  
it too late to let that she was not born a  
queen. The Queen is sent with a fleet to Sicily,  
ready to land and take possession of it by  
soon as the preliminaries have been arranged  
by the ambassadors. While the fleet  
of Amalason the morning becomes obscured by  
misty weather. The Queen induces her to abide  
in favor of Theodahat, not only because  
of the rumors which the people have  
tively against his control.

Book IV is occupied with the  
of the nobles and eventually Theodahat  
spies on all accounts except his friends.  
Petros wins the ear of the new King and ar-  
ranges the terms on which he agrees to bring  
his nation to the Emperor, in return for  
certain personal honors and exemption from  
taxes. Amalason the Queen is then to be married



him. A request is made that he should not  
take much from the state's treasury, the king  
with the noblest intention of the  
of Soliman's will allowed to leave. A letter  
presently written and signed with the name  
of Soliman ordering him to withdraw the  
army. Ethelred is then despatched home  
thinking he has won the game. But with  
Petrus had forced a lot before the war was over.  
This explains to Soliman that it was the  
disregard for the original plan in the war.  
Ethelred now agrees to sacrifice himself with  
whole conscience and patriotism as a tribute  
to their plans. She is imprisoned but  
allowed to escape to the island of Soliman  
where she is forced to draw a line of fire  
in the presence of her mortal enemy, Lucius  
Wote Lindis.

The news of this murder, which in the  
interests of the jealous Theodora, Petrus had con-  
nived at, he now makes the excuse for break-  
ing off negotiations with Theodora and  
an act of vengeance. Soliman limited the  
troops and thus began the war which the  
in the end for the most part with joy and  
unwillingness. The long and cruel war





Two - one was a man of high rank  
The other a commoner. The latter  
seemed at the entrance, as if he were the  
chief object of their attention. He was  
made the subject of much conversation  
than that of the (other) & being brought  
to the Emperor. He easily convinced  
his enthusiastic confederates of his fidelity  
to the cause and expressed his readiness  
to perform his promise of going with them  
to this point. He has withdrawn towards  
the forces of Belisarius whom he (the Emperor)  
would gladly have backed as his ally. His  
own plan is to go as we now see, himself  
going upon a mission. Just then news of the  
landing of Belisarius was brought by mess-  
engers to the assembly and Libanius said  
that he had been outwitted by the crafty em-  
peror. He left his seat with rapidity, the  
Emperor changed his countenance and  
with dignity journeyed southwards to  
welcome Belisarius.

The Byzantine general took a  
point after another in southern Asia  
Tiberius, with the Gothic fleet, in view of  
his kind. By the aid of Gothic soldiers



T. O. ... to ...  
... of ...  
... the ...

The ... with ...  
tion of the assembly on the ...  
of the Gothic nation to exercise its ...  
judicial and legislative functions. After the  
... ceremonies, the "trial" ...  
Theodahat is ... on the ...  
... of ...  
... written to the ...  
... before ...  
... of the ...  
... and ...  
... that ...  
... has ...  
... decides to ...  
... but ...  
... that he ...  
... of treason. ...  
... bringing ...  
of the monarch's ...  
... to choose a new king. After ...  
... among the ...  
... is ...









all day. The sun was so hot that  
we could not stay by the fire in the morning.

Athenus now journeyed to the city of  
Tiberias and first met a long line of  
people from the Antiochian-Terrace  
showing extracted much wealth in the  
city. Athenus also visited the camp. Athenus  
now did better success instead of his companion  
forced to Tiberias that the Persians had to  
leave Tiberias and for one thousand  
T. gold, these and the territory within the  
miles to the city. All profits to the city of Tiberias  
should rule the city. Athenus  
settled the treaty of the Persian charge. He  
found success in the world that Tiberias  
be induced Tiberias to come to the city of  
Tiberias to the Persians. Athenus to  
the army. Tiberias, they produced the  
and showed it a forgery by showing that the  
document purporting to be two hundred years  
old was written upon parchment made  
three but a year before. Tiberias, thus  
proved guilty of treason, was accordingly  
by Tiberias who in his turn was deemed  
Catharsis a friend.

A conspiracy was formed among the



not to let his life depend on this. He goes to  
his rank by the river with the boat. A  
formidable procession is made, by the river, as  
as to compel him to marry the new lady - the  
the throne. This youth was in love with  
the beautiful princess, who secretly loves him.  
The friends of the king tried to force him to  
rather to give up his wife and marry the  
the king's daughter. At this time,  
he receives news of the killing of his child. He  
is much grieved. His wife appears in the  
house and tells him of her role in the plot  
and her intention to do his duty. He  
sacrifices his last remaining moments  
to his duty. He has since the throne. It is then  
that he yields and secures the princess.  
He then calls upon the Prince to  
follow these patriotic examples and sacrifice  
personal ambition and not princes to the  
the nation. They yield to his eloquence and  
harmony is restored.

At Ravenna the marriage takes place  
and great rejoicing. On the wedding night,  
Latace discloses to Eulogio the fact that  
for years she has loved him. He tells her that  
his love belongs to the nation. The wife



...the low 'one change' to be...  
...the 188...  
...plans to the...  
...want has to withdraw to...  
...are being seized by...  
...the... people...  
...most... out... to the...  
...jealous... with...  
...these...  
...shut... are...  
...the... of a...  
...the city... is...  
...the...

...now controls...  
...workers...  
...to make...  
...social...  
...into prison...  
...treaty...  
...with...  
...to release...  
...the...  
...the...  
...the wife of...  
...the...  
...the...





in the same way as the other two  
streams when they flow into the water  
by a more rapid flow the river of the river  
next day he attempted to force the river  
to accept the form of the river's water  
flowing out on their very presence  
through the sword of the river's water, and  
the river's water, and the river's water  
the river's water, and the river's water  
into the river. The river's water, and the river's water  
of the river's water, and the river's water  
willing to leave off the river's water, and the river's water  
no more, and the river's water, and the river's water  
the river's water, and the river's water  
then treacherous, and the river's water  
by the river's water, and the river's water  
place the river's water, and the river's water

In Book VI we learn how Solon  
travels almost the whole of Italy, and how  
the banks in revolution of feeling, now to be  
none much, and they have been to be  
descriptions of battles and sieges, and the  
rapid succession. The blood, and the river's water  
by the river's water, and the river's water  
of the river's water, and the river's water  
out of his recent journey, and the river's water







and many the thought, "This is  
a thing which is never to be done."

At length after a temporary absence  
from the stage, now appearing to counter  
the activities of the state through the agency of  
Theodora. The subject was however, not to be  
up through superiority, as the subject  
had been in early youth her father's friend.  
Solila had sent Theodora to visit her  
father to visit the Emperor and offer her  
service. Justinian received them warmly  
but suddenly changed front and dismissed them.  
This was in consequence of an interview with  
Theodora. She had been induced by the Emperor  
now at the Court of Constantinople, to present  
himself as a rival of the various parties, in the  
interests of her own salvation. The Emperor  
was further led, through her father's efforts  
and to ruin the prospects of the subject  
to make Justinian's course in chief, to ruin.

The subject was approached by Justinian  
in person. By his suggestion, she induced her  
husband to forego to accept the leadership  
of a conspiracy against Justinian, in order  
that he may defeat it. Then Justinian and  
all the conspirators including Justinian.





scholarship and still a young man, who  
which is offered to the other two  
to appear.

Returning to the scene, we see the  
tortured features of subtle and vibrant  
shepherd number entering through the  
gate the first of the other two, and  
sweeping up the rest of the crowd by the  
gate, and before them, a great, great, great  
line of the crowd is moved to the entrance  
of the sister to the other. The King of Shaka  
and his wife, who are the desired to marry, take  
the crowd, offering to take the other  
woman to take them to work in the house. The  
offers are declined. Hereby have they gone  
where news come that the time has been  
taken, the father of the girl and a  
approaching under the bridge.

Then the great battle at the  
arena. A big, Indian and Cassiope  
appear with the army. The king has a  
outfit with his father, father of the  
at last about to follow him, but the  
fact and discloses the whole truth of the  
fact's life, shown by the great town at  
take from the statue of Cassiope. (The)



While the strong general for the moment  
was by some means in doubt, he took him  
to his side. At length, the soldiers and officers  
fought together, but the superior force of the  
as well as the superior courage of the latter  
Theodore and the appointment of Theodore  
as commander of the army. The former  
Theodore was thus able to defeat the  
defeated.

In the battle of Sargol, Theodore  
was being borne from the field, unable  
to decide the victory, but in the heat  
and quantity of the fighting, being mistaken  
for his enemy, was killed by the enemy's  
extreme grief. By the great body of the  
soldiers being with the soldiers and soldiers  
to lead the soldiers to victory.

The last part of the story and the  
the nation. Through the magnanimity of  
Hercules justiciar had been compelled to  
believe in the innocence of Theodore and  
at length he had also learned of the justice of  
Theodore's cause. He was able to find  
satisfaction. When the long day was  
about to conclude the events of the day  
had come to the end.



With some success in the morning they went  
on the south side of the river. The water was  
high at the head of some of the pools. The  
Indians on the shore towards the river mouth  
the Indians were making their first start.  
Having that sort of terrible struggle, which  
was the representation of the most  
and most of two nations, each of the  
warriors each of them. They had been on the  
steep mountain side, and had fought  
the two nations with the bodies of the  
warriors on the river.

It would be hard to the country of  
the Indians, some of the Indians of the  
and the Indians that the Indians of the  
the remaining Indians. Accordingly, with  
the bodies of the Indians and the  
some of the Indians of the Indians of the  
the Indians of the Indians of the  
the Indians of the Indians of the  
the Indians of the Indians of the  
the Indians of the Indians of the





# Chapter 11

## Historic events omitted in the Chapman or Winter in Dahome narrative.

Note. The representative of this chapter is not adequate departures for a part as stated in the same historical works but usually especially clear or detailed accounts to by other authors.

A. Historic events entirely omitted in this generation are of these classes:

1st Those reported by the author but by to weaken the plot in its dependence upon the same facts by omission.

From the foregoing account by use of correspondence the fidelity of relation the work, the account of the author at the birth of the nation of the nation. It also practically gives the author's mind the author's mind in the author's mind with the author's mind, the general ship and its effect upon the author's mind were in the author's mind by the author's mind forces within the author's mind by the author's mind and the father of the last scene of the author's mind. The second scene of the author's mind, the author's mind of the author's mind by the author's mind.













the influence of the first and second  
entirely wrong time. In fact, it is not  
until after the first series of events

2nd. The author has made a mistake in  
some future & present notation:  
Instead of calling in the whole account, and  
making it inclusive of the whole series of Kingdom.  
In point of fact, the author intended to say of  
some part of her power since she knew her  
self to be quite capable of ruling her country  
as well as her empire. The author has  
told that all nations in the world came to the  
of Gothic lands as a fiction as the same time.  
The observation ascribes to Angles the right  
with the certainly to the time the time of the  
the world which, however, is not described in  
conjunction with the world. Totila is made to  
of the first side of the world while  
the world is a fact even that it is. The  
kind of every little is a character to  
move with the character ascribed by the  
to the Gothic warriors, whom the author  
represent as being a little in the world and  
what they could do to the world.





















...and for the whole of the ...  
...history, ...  
to history, ...  
is practically ...  
better for ...  
or through the ...  
author also ...  
without any ...  
events with the ...  
the case of the ...  
before ...  
activity of ...  
distorted, at ...  
somewhat ...  
weaken the ...  
sake of ...  
same thing is ...  
degree ...  
belonging to the ...

2<sup>nd</sup> ...  
character - the first ...  
historic truth ...  
acter of ...  
describing him as ...  
and vicious ...  
years old, instead of ...





5  
The first of the two is a novel, and  
it is a very good one. It is a  
study in the life of a young man  
who is struggling to become a  
man. The second is a novel, and  
it is a very good one. It is a  
study in the life of a young man  
who is struggling to become a  
man. The first of the two is a  
novel, and it is a very good one.  
It is a study in the life of a  
young man who is struggling to  
become a man. The second is a  
novel, and it is a very good one.  
It is a study in the life of a  
young man who is struggling to  
become a man. The first of the  
two is a novel, and it is a very  
good one. It is a study in the  
life of a young man who is  
struggling to become a man. The  
second is a novel, and it is a  
very good one. It is a study in  
the life of a young man who is  
struggling to become a man.

















unfortunate and unfortunate. The two women were married in 1793, and were married but not in 1793. The French Revolution is attributed to both. Gibbon says of Fontenay - "In the various situations of their fortune, she remained the companion of the young the warm and the favorite of the Emperor Theodoros; there were and ambitious principles had been connected with similar pleasures; they were separated by jealous rivalries, and at length reconciled by the backwash of guilt." It is very evident that Gibbon has carefully studied and in many points grossly exaggerated statements relating to Theodoros in the "Secret History" of Procopius. Regarding this somewhat unwarlike work it may be said that Gibbon credits it as truth and quotes Fontenay as author of the same view. The Rev. H. H. Milman, the Dean of St Peter's very judiciously remarks that Gibbon does not make allowance for the malice of the "Procopius" and he also points out the fact that the chief in the popularity of Theodoros's wife rests solely on this "Secret History". It is a pity that Gibbon "did not say so".













historians and not being a "matter of  
"any account," but these stories of early  
settlers. With regard to the "matter of  
the early settlement of the country, the  
author has not been consistent. He has  
been noted in the past as a man who  
incidentally mentions. They sink into utter  
insignificance when the "matter of  
author's brain who may almost be called to  
here by the romance." Of the "tissue" which  
dreams are made "he has evolved a historic  
personage who overrules all others in  
three nations or more than thirty years,  
years, and ascribes to him powers and deeds  
more than Kingly. This is the more mis-  
leading to the ordinary reader because  
Ethiopia is the only leading character who had  
not a historic and important existence and  
originated entirely in the author's brain.  
A man of the same name did indeed exist  
yet it is hardly worthy of even passing mention  
by but one or two historians, while entirely  
ignored by most of them. The statement  
has been regarded by this simple statement  
concerning him who is unquestionably the  
most prominent and most important char-









## Chapter I

### The Literary Value of the work

4. As a historic picture. B. Unity.
- C. Sustained interest. E. Psychological elements. F. Individuality of characters.
- F. Types of character. G. Tendency towards sensationalism.

Too much may have to be said of "The Roman Empire" as a picture of the world in which it takes place. The reader is made acquainted with three distinct civilisations the Roman, Gothic and semi-oriental. Their mutual interplay is clearly marked by contrast with the principles of the Roman life of the Gothic and the semi-oriental respectively. The Roman and Gothic before the mingling of races. The scenes show the character of the people in the world and life although the reader's character is long almost exclusively to the Roman. Throughout the work the freedom of the Roman and Gothic is remarkable. The picture is to detail in the descriptions of social life and customs as well as the nature of the







...the ...  
...the ...  
...the ...

The ... contains ...  
... of ...  
... the ... assembly is ...  
... firstly ... that we seem to be ...  
... the ... appears in its true ...  
... and ... is ... in ...  
... with ...

Purposeless ... and moral ...  
... are ... by their absence.  
... of scenery and ... mood ...  
... to ...  
... to ...  
... into such ...  
... trip.

There would be a confusing ...  
... of characters in ...  
... were it not for the fact that all persons ...  
... and small, are so clearly and ...  
... that they stand out ...





relief and motion which is the result of the  
flow of style, as well as of the force of the  
part of the writer. He sometimes has the  
effect of his clear and strong style of  
drawing in to his descriptions, not only of men  
and women but of places and things, a dis-  
tinctly realistic character which is a  
thing out of fashion.

Nothing but the strong, animated  
style and the rapidity of action, could give  
into the interest which is justly called  
"flashing" through the work, but in a  
kind of way, hardly remarkable.

The central figure of the work is  
Rothens. I am sure all, at least, are con-  
vinced, so that directly, or indirectly, he  
unites all characters to each other whose ac-  
tivities the course of events is in one way or  
another. "The Kampf und Tode" is the  
struggle between two opposing forces  
one the idealized Gothic nation the  
other the thesis. The plot is evolved from  
the character of these two. This gives to the  
whole work a unity that may be called truly  
organic. It is all the more admirable  
when the complexity of the plot is taken













Each of these books, however, is in a sense correct, but doing for that is a mere statement and gives one-sided estimate of a monumental subject. It is necessary to read the two books side by side study of "no novel" leading to the inevitable conclusion that Schopenhauer was not intended by the author to be typical at all. That would have been within the limits prescribed for individual writings. Logical objections arise as soon as one systematically compares him with what he may be compared to. These objections arise when a reader who suspects the possibility that the author's construction of work is not regarded as significant.

For instance, Rome had been mistress of the world in a once more than before. From her had emanated all power and from her had emanated all talent. In all men including those who were not in the center of her power she was the embodiment of wisdom, strength, mastery, majesty. She was ancient Rome. She died and from her ashes, phoenix like, arose <sup>again</sup> to receive the sceptre, this time in token of world wide spiritual dominion. All this is so much







but as the hero of the novel is not  
so much a hero as a study in human  
weakness and the self. That is, the hero  
seems to exist from the close of time, there  
no careful reader of history can deny. But  
anyone, full into the novel, describing the  
European position as a principal in this  
conflict, however, has seen all. There is  
activity in its source in motives suggest-  
ed by Vietnam, either direct or indirect.  
The author and the anti-heroic hero are.  
Thus Vietnam and the Eastern European  
presenter as being distinctly in the line of  
those important elements in the story.

The symbolic meaning underlying the novel  
of the subject is consistent in carrying over  
to the life of his tragic life. The hero  
Lazarus, his father-son, is doubtless the hero  
of his first and only love, the girl. There is a  
great truth in his being killed by the Vietnamese  
himself, no mistake about it, for the sake of

In order to judge a novel well, it  
is necessary to study its psychological  
aspects. The author's keen insight into hu-  
man nature is shown by his making all  
important characters justly their actions





to give us a more complete picture of  
have made up their life history. It is an  
characteristic of all but very weak writers that  
they do not discriminate & select to show  
Turgenev's purpose to "see the road", as  
Hawthorne puts it thus: "There are cer-  
tainly exciting those of the minority  
who are entirely without religious senti-  
ments, and who do not bend their best moral  
powers to the task of reconciling their  
practices with their beliefs."

In this novel, as in our author's  
usually the direct and indirect passion  
love is greatly overestimated; in the case of  
Oles it especially is it strained to the  
is all that he has in common with most  
writers of romance, who would make us be-  
lieve that love has more to do with the history  
not only of individuals but of nations than  
all the other forces in the universe.

So all female characters for whom he  
does not wish to enlist our sympathy  
being given to dominant masculine traits.  
In this he is "echt deutsch". Even in the  
case of Theodora who is pictured as a vi-  
cious, lawless woman, a certain mas-



and the power of the intellect is  
inherently noble and is the  
perfect trait. In the case of the  
of intellect is shown as inseparably con-  
nected with the strength and coldness of heart.  
In another of his works, "Die Tugend",  
the writer goes even further and, by just a  
position, emphasizes the contrast between  
that ideal, a repulsive masculine, strong  
minded creature, and Schopenhauer later, at times,  
denies the personification of an excessive  
femininity, which is represented as  
alone admirable. In this, he but gives ex-  
pression to the orthodox German sentiment.

As Scherer points out, in all Ger-  
man literature, there are but two types of  
woman held up as ideals. The older one is  
to the legendary class described for us here  
in the "compositions" the "Johns in the House of  
Hippatia". The earliest historic mention  
of them may be found in the description  
of the Germans by Caesar and Tacitus. They  
were looked upon with reverence as preser-  
ving the right of prophecy, the power of  
and the intuitive wisdom of the race.  
Scherer says that before these women



and built on the same lines as the  
one we have seen at West, "The  
at the feet of men. But it is that these  
strong-souled women are attracted to the  
old-fashioned German writing and are referred to  
at all by modern authors, as a "typical"  
species of the genus human. But to the  
advantage of the present writer to note  
is not in the least a fine picture of  
such a woman while in the same  
social position. The present is a woman  
a woman of the second and of the third  
and modern type of the German ideal  
which is here brought out by contrast with  
the first.

The same is a character and  
goes to Germany, the heroine of the  
novel. The being of a woman of the  
character is shown to be the possession of  
a monstrous harshness and  
womanliness. Had the author been  
faithful to the historic facts in the  
novel he would have permitted T. to marry the  
man to satisfy both ambition and  
vengeance, he would have, pretty accurately  
copied his classic prototype, made the





character, and the author's own  
cal. In spite of having no heroic qualities  
and reputation, he is more realistic. The author  
wants her to conform more closely to the  
modern woman. She was easily to be won  
more natural and perhaps more womanly  
for her very weakness and inconsistency.  
Yet nothing can justify the scene of her  
death; it is neither heroic nor artistic.  
Aside from the fact that a Gothic sword  
would be all any woman could lift, it is  
obviously ridiculous to picture her accom-  
plishing the physical impossibility of  
plunging a sword with both hands  
into her heart. All the more, of ancient  
times, who wished to die by their own sword,  
which generally were smaller than those of  
the Gothic period, it necessary to fall upon  
them in order to accomplish their end.

In similar way, the tragic effect of  
the death of Cleopatra is marred by the suc-  
ceeding picture of Sympax, the standard  
Numidian, running at full speed up the  
steepest part of Mt. Vesuvius, while bear-  
ing the corpse of his much larger and car-  
rier master, and, at last, after this in the



He just holding up the mirror of a man's face  
before looking at that man. In contrast, and  
was intended to be a subtle, even a  
ridiculous.

From examples of these are made  
of sensational and dramatic surprises  
order to attain which we have seen the  
often sacrifices both historic truth and  
logical sequence to effect.

The two most striking characteristics  
of this course are: first, its essentially  
and strongly made dramatic nature, and  
secondly the fact that just as it was  
to say "all roads lead to Rome" so if  
this work one may say "all trains of  
thought lead towards or start from France."



# Chapter II.

1. The author's reasons for writing the  
nation from history. 15. The failure to  
appreciate causes of the fall of the British  
Kingdom. 16. His purpose. To write a new  
work as a whole.

A certain amount of poetic licence  
is always accorded, not only to the poet but  
to the dramatist, and to the novelist who  
uses historical materials. It is, for in-  
stance, would serious critics of Schiller  
be so hard on him for his little sister's  
death, as if he were at the stake, the  
latter form of death, aside from all  
the poetic licence, being a most tasteless  
one. Similarly in this work the modification  
of the death of a conclusion that is perfectly in-  
justifiable. And so, whenever history is treated  
as too bald or unsightly, the poetical licence  
custom has wisely permitted writers to  
clothe it with garments that veil its naked-  
ness. But what shall we say of a novelist  
who calls his romance historical and then  
not only beautifies and embellishes his story





but dealing with the nation as a whole  
ception of a nation as of an individual.  
Thus Felix Dahn was unquestionably wrong.  
He has made a determined and successful  
effort to idealize both the rulers and the  
Gothic nation as a whole. He tries to shut  
his eyes, or rather those of his readers, when  
his histories retells the plain truth of the  
less noble traits undoubtedly latent in  
the Gothic character. These developed with  
surprising rapidity on Italian soils. All  
authorities agree that, while in the earlier  
"the good old times" of the race before the  
southward migration, they were a hardy, tem-  
perate, intelligent and singularly brave and  
warlike race, of immense physical endurance.  
They became lazy, drunken, cowardly, cruel,  
faithless, quarrelsome, listless and over-  
physically and morally weakened by the  
refinements and vices of luxury, long before  
the end came. Dahn certainly shows us  
what he would call "the right side" of their  
character only, and in so doing neglects  
as great a justice as he owes to Romans.  
In his work "Römische von Caesar" <sup>1891</sup> we  
get an inkling of his true motive in this  
German history.



treating her subject. The case that she makes  
the chief source of the knowledge concerning  
the Gothic nation, is in much of a position to supply  
apart from the author - the Gothic Nation  
all - history, as told with the present and the  
action of the various deeds of Gothic and the  
but has no appreciation for the greater  
historical of the case that instead of the  
years of war with a superior force was fi-  
nally proper destruction to giving up  
their nationality. The position view of  
Procopius he wishes to offset by suppressing  
whatever is damaging to Gothic reputation.

Wagner evidently believes with the  
Leicester folk that first must be built from  
character and not the reverse. His account  
extent helps to explain his position in the  
times as well as from history which tells us  
that the fate of the Gothic nation was due  
chiefly to other causes than the personal char-  
acters of its leaders and those of their countrymen.  
One author only <sup>2</sup> dissent. He tells us that the  
characters of the nation can be seen from the  
history and the chronicle. One author strongly  
criticizes Procopius for calibrating the quality  
of the nation of the Gothic nation by the conduct  
of its leaders and those of their countrymen.



unfortunate to the Gothic nation. In his  
estimation it was the chief cause of their  
fall of the nation. He historians agree with  
him in this point. He evidently found to  
it true, with the effects of political, moral  
nature and religious prejudice; and he  
he gives due weight to the distribution of  
numbers, the effect of climate upon the Gothic  
soldiery, the influence of the population  
fact of foreignness and barbarism among  
the Goths themselves. He also accounts  
well-authenticated contradictions as to  
the degenerating effect of fifty years in  
climate. He explains the Gothic period as  
for these sins, mainly because they had  
a class holding a monarchy or a monarchy.

One must notice the opinion of all philo-  
sophical historians when he says: The Goths  
had been used and tolerated and the  
Goths were not free, but he had  
was the same in each kingdom. Both fell  
because the ruling race was too small to hold  
down the vast territory it had over-  
laid it could combine friendly with the  
conquered Roman population. But the  
fatal act of division was in each case





between masters and servants and about the  
orthodox opinions of Constantineople of course  
nothing could restrain the Africans and  
Italians from opening their gates to the  
invader.

It now remains to speak of the au-  
thor's motive and the value of the work as a  
whole. Brander Matthews quotes a very hot  
suggestion that the immense popularity  
of "Sons of the Sea" was due to the fact that it de-  
scribes the Middle Ages not as they were but as  
we should wish them to be. The same remark  
may be modified to suit the case in hand.  
Germans find, in this book, the Germans de-  
scribed not as they were, but as the Germans  
would naturally wish them to be. Felix  
Hahn is a German, throughout, through-  
out National sentiment runs through each  
word and every page. Although the Germans and  
the people of France, they were so close,  
related that he is silent concerning their  
vices their intellectual sluggishness and  
frequent exhibitions of cowardice. Although  
he deems it necessary, he only reminds  
their leading men in order to make  
them noble and heroic.



For without feeling of national unity he could not put it as we are that, and would not be to suppose it. The author's work is a history and not a treatise. The important part of the book is the history of the German culture. Scherer in his "Literaturgeschichte" has not been so far as to present a history of the Old High German and gives an excellent place to the pre-historic German literature. But to be historical is the testimony of the author's work which strongly emphasizes the unity of national ancestry. So the descent of the German from the Latin race is not less real because it is intellectual rather than physical.

The author's purpose might be better disposed of by the statement that it is purely patriotic one. If that would be done, we must justice. It will be better to say briefly his own estimate of the importance and peculiar significance of the German and the German literature.

European history for fifteen hundred years is a record of the Germanization.



and institutions of the traditions of the ancient world and the original forces of the northern races. Our science and art are thus derived from the Greeks; our political organization and law, from Rome. Our religion originated in contact with Semites but took form, in Rome and Christianity. Hence it is highly important to study the real contact between the two barbaric nations and of the civilized ones, to observe how they interacted.

The five centuries from the middle of the fourth to the middle of the ninth century, a pre-medieval age, determine the foundations of our modern life and culture and decides what of the old should die and what survive. The essential political foundations of modern European nations were determined during this period of transition. That it was fixed that the Eastern Roman Empire should practically be separated from Europe; that Rome should lose its power to find the world wide dominion; that in Italy, France and Spain, the Germanic colonies should succumb to climate and "Latinism", and that the Romance nations should arise. During that same eventful period Britain





Roman Britain is a very important English  
It also comes about that in the twelfth century  
— between the stated plan of the British  
east and the unstable Roman south and  
— the Germans should in both foreign and  
and internal cause for a real union by  
great values of the middle. At this time  
also was determined the form, extent and the  
area in which in religion and church, law  
and state art and science, language and  
customs, the result of the old Roman-  
ization would be destroyed or  
conserved. Only the times of the discovery  
of America, of the Reformation and of the  
French Revolution can be compared in  
number and importance of decisions with this  
five-century period.

As yet, this period has not been duly  
estimated, simply because not fully known  
for there are few sources of knowledge. In study-  
ing the origin of the German State this  
period is all-important. Without knowing  
the source the course of development  
rightly judged nor can the development of  
State and law be understood. To exist  
today Germanic and Romanic elements







the most attractive of its rapidly moving scenes. In account of their very fascination, they tend to confuse. The writers glowing pictures will inevitably fix themselves on the mind longer than the more or less dry words of the authentic historian, who, no doubt, would be inclined to condemn the novel for this very reason. Many others will also agree with Herimie, who said: - "History in my eyes is a sacred thing"; and how on the other hand will endorse Napoleon's bold assertion that "History is a fiction executed".

Yet it must be remembered that most of the best books in any literature exist but for the few; the many sold were those after the first wave of popularity, has ebbed.

It may safely be said, that while this work cannot be strongly recommended to the immature student, he who cares more for the spirit than for the facts of history, cannot fail to get both pleasure and profit from a careful perusal of Felix Barker's greatest work "Five Years before Rome".

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